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DYER. The third supplement appears under the direction of D. PRAIN, the new director of the Kew Gardens. The supplement is a record of the remarkable activity in taxonomy during the five years covered, and critical judgment in reference to this great volume of work is becoming increasingly difficult. In fact, the list is a record of publication rather than an expression of opinion. For example, 476 acknowledged species of *Crataegus* are recorded for the five years, and *Rubus* is not far behind. To review such a work is impossible. It is only necessary to announce its appearance.—J. M. C.

North American Flora.—The third part of volume 22 has just been issued. It contains Grossulariaceae by F. V. COVILLE and N. L. BRITTON, 43 species (2 new) being referred to *Ribes* and 40 (4 new) to Grossularia; Platanaceae (6 spp.) by H. A. GLEASON; Crossosomataceae (4 spp., 1 new) by J. H. SMALL; Connaraceae (3 genera, 9 spp.) by N. L. BRITTON; Calycanthaceae (4 spp.) by C. L. POTTER; and the beginning of Rosaceae by P. A. RYDBERG, the key recognizing 18 tribes, 6 of which are completed and the seventh (Potentilleae) begun. Among the 19 genera of Rosaceae presented, *Horkeliella* (3 spp.) is new; and 29 new species are described, being distributed among *Opulaster* (4), *Spiraea* (5), *Petrophytum*, *Aruncus* (3), *Chamaebatiaria*, *Lindleyella*, *Vauquelinia*, *Sericotheca* (6), *Horkelia* (6), and *Ivesia*.—J. M. C.

Marine algae of Sweden.—KYLIN⁷ has published a monograph of the algal flora of the west coast of Sweden. The species of the four following groups are first presented: Chlorophyceae (12 fams., 26 gen., 71 spp.), Fucoideae (16 fams., 51 gen., 105 spp.), Bangiales (5 gen., 11 spp.), Florideae (16 fams., 55 gen., 107 spp.). One new genus (*Acrothrix*) of Fucoideae is described. The second part of the contribution (80 pp.) presents the ecological factors and analyses the geographical distribution. At the conclusion of the discussion, the 105 species of Fucoideae and the 118 species of Florideae (incl. Bangiales) are distributed into arctic, subarctic, boreal-arctic, cold-boreal, and warm-boreal groups. The paper concludes with "biological" notes, a full bibliography, and an adequate index.—J. M. C.

Das Pflanzenreich.⁸—Part 33 contains the 9 genera of Aloineae (Liliaceae) by A. BERGER, *Chortolirion* being a new genus with 4 species. Altogether, 370 species are presented, many of them with numerous cultivated forms and entering into hybrids. The large genera are *Aloe* (178 spp., 14 new), *Kniphofia* (67 spp., 2 new), *Haworthia* (60 spp.), and *Gasteria* (43 spp.).

Part 34 contains the Sarraceniaceae by J. M. MACFARLANE, who gives an interesting account (in English) of the structure of the vegetative organs and the

⁷ KYLIN, HARALD, Studien über die Algenflora der schwedischen Westküste. pp. 288. pls. 7. Upsala. 1907. (Inaugural dissertation.)

⁸ ENGLER, A., Das Pflanzenreich. Heft 33, Liliaceae-Asphodeloideae-Aloineae von A. BERGER. pp. 347. figs. 141 (817). M17.60. Heft 34, Sarraceniaceae von J. M. MACFARLANE. pp. 39. figs. 10 (43). M2.40. Leipzig: Wilhemn Engelmann. 1908.

insect relations of this remarkable family. *Heliamphora* and *Darlingtonia* are still recognized as monotypic, but a new species of *Sarracenia* (*S. Sledgei*, from the Gulf states) is described, 7 in all being recognized.—J. M. C.

Lactarius and Russula.—BATAILLE⁹ has published a monograph of these genera, to which he gives the group name *Astérosporés*, on account of their echinulate or granulate spores. He describes all of the European species, adding personal observations to the diagnoses of the various authors. The keys are admirably constructed to lead easily to the species. For *Lactarius* the author has adopted the classification of QUÉLET. For *Russula* the two grand divisions (*Leucosporae* and *Xanthosporae*) of QUÉLET are continued, but a number of subsections are defined and named. At the same time, it is shown, that the color of the spores is not a very reliable character, and the principal groups must be defined by a varying combination of characters.—J. M. C.

Grout's Mosses.—The fourth part of this work,¹⁰ issued in April last, maintains the reputation of its predecessors and brings the author's task within sight of completion. Part V, the final one, is announced for 1909, to contain some plates and text missing from this part, together with an index and other useful adjuncts.

Part IV completes the *Leskeaceae* and contains a good part of the *Hypnaceae*, with the usual excellent reproductions of illustrations from the *Bryologia Europaea* and SULLIVAN'S *Icones*, and some characteristic details which are original.—C. R. B.

Index of desmids.—A supplement to NORDSTEDT'S *Index Desmidiacearum*, which was published in 1896, has just appeared.¹¹ The interval of over ten years has witnessed such an accumulation of material that a large supplement became necessary. The new bibliography included bears testimony to the great activity of the students of the group during this period, about 500 titles being enumerated, under 120 authors. To examine this vast amount of material and to organize it for the purpose of the index has called for an amount of labor that the students of desmids are sure to appreciate.—J. M. C.

Flora of Greece.—The last fascicle of Halácsy's *Conspectus Florae Graecae* was published in 1904, and now a supplement has been issued.¹² The first fas-

⁹ BATAILLE, FRÉDÉRIC, Flore monographique des *Astérosporées* (Lactaires et Russules). pp. 100. Besançon (route de Vesoul, 18): The author. 1908. *fr.* 3.

¹⁰ GROUT, A. J., Mosses with hand lens and microscope. A non-technical handbook of the more common mosses of the northeastern United States. Part IV. Imp. 8vo. pp. 247-318. *pls.* 56-75. *figs.* 134-165. Brooklyn: The Author, 360 Lenox Road, Flatbush. 1908. \$1.25.

¹¹ NORDSTEDT, C. F. O., Index Desmidiacearum citationibus locupletissimus atque bibliographia. Supplementum. pp. 150. Berlin: Gebrüder Borntraeger. 1908.

¹² HALÁCSY, E. DE, Conspectus Florae Graecae. Supplementum. pp. 132. Leipzig: Wilhelm Engelmann. 1908.